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FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 5 THE JOURNAL CIRCULATED 295,000 COPIES: DAILY AVERAGE, 42,142.

Wenther Forecast for Thursday.

warm Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds. For Missouri, lows and Kansas: Fair; continued warm Thursday and Friday; fresh southerly winds. For Nebraska: Fair; continued warm Thursday; Friday, fair; cooler in western portion; south to

For Colorado: Generally fair Thursday and Friday; probably cooler Friday; south to west winds.

A BLIND THAT DOES NOT BLIND.

The St. Louis Republic, in a series of reports and editorials upon the Eighth congressional district contest, would make it appear that the Republicans of that district have nothing but their platform upon which to make their campaign, and that they are trying to dodge a part of that. The Republic intimates that if the Republicans could do so they would gladly eliminate the part of their declaration relating to expansion.

All this is done by the Republic and other Democratic newspapers, first, to mislead the people of the district as to the more important issues, and, second, for the purpose of misrepresenting the sentiment of the Republicans themselves upon the expansion question. It is a blind that does not blind. The fact that the issue of supporting the government in its Philippine policy or withholding that support has been fairly drawn is one of the strongest points in favor of the Republican candidate. There is nothing in that carefully considered and ably constructed platform that needs to be dodged except by the Democrats. Republicans in the Eighth district and everywhere else are ready and anxious to test the patriotism and loyalty of the voters on the Philippine issue. They are not alarmed over the dissemination of Atkinsonism by the Democratic party.

But on the other hand they do not intend to leave the strong local issues of the Eighth district out of the contest because there is a national significance in the coming congressional election. The thing that the Democrats of that district will find hardest to reconcile is the strong element of Stephensism that has been infused into the contest. It is this element that they are trying to cover up by their conspicuous attention to national issues But the quality of disgust that has been engendered by the Stephens administration, even among many old adherents of the Democratic party, will not readily yield to political blandishments. If Mr. Vosholl is defeated, or if Judge Shackle ford is elected by a greatly reduced majority, the change in the Eighth district will be due to the Stephensism as well as to the national policies involved. At best the position of Judge Shackleford as an anti-expansionist candidate is very much mixed, for he was chirman of the resolutions committee of the Springfield convention held a year ago, and that convention adopted an expansion platform upon the recommendation of that committee

PROSPERITY AND THE WORKING-MAN.

W. J. Bryan still clings to the belief that an increase in bank clearings does not indicate an increase in prosperity. He still holds to the claim that there has been no such return to good times as was promised by the Republican party. He still talks about the crown of gold being pressed down on the brow of labor, and he still pursues zcalously the task of belittling the achievments of his own coun-

advanced by Mr. Bryan the Literary Digest has gathered a large amount of testimony from the trade journals of the United States, with the idea that their utterances, untinetured by politics, should prove conclusive. It leads off with a report of Bradstreet's, which shows that the business and manufacturing failures for the quarter just ended were less, not only in number but also in liabilities, than in any corresponding period of time since 1882. To this showing is added the fact that bank the mightiest fiction of the future will be deposits and bank clearings have been written in the light of the recognition of greater than in any corresponding period in the history of the country and that money is easier than ever before.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the degree of prosperity which this country is now enjoying," says the New York Journal of Commerce, the next authority quoted. "There is speculation, but it is not the leading factor in the present situation The conspicuous facts are not speculative but commercial, and they are closely conmerchandise. Consider one fact lately mentioned in the dry goods review in this paper, that clothiers are complaining that that a campaign concentrated upon the silthey can not get goods fast enough. They are supplying the men who wear the clothes, and instead of exhausting the patience of manufacturers by returning and dangerous departure that he advo goods, which has been a common enough practice of late years, they can not get their orders filled fast enough. Or consider the trade in which there has been the greatest expansion in the last halfyear, the iron and steel trade. With the production rapidly increasing it has been unable to keep up with the demand. The Chronicle's computation of railroad earnings shows an increase for the first half of this year over the first half of last year of \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000, and the earnings in 1898 were \$57,000,000 above those of 1897. The railroad receiverships are fewer than in any half-year since the records began. Wages in almost every line of industry have been advanced, and in many Instances even a second and third time have the support of a large majority of the itinerant "professor" on the next corner

since the beginning of the year" A number of Southern papers are brought ernment in its military operations in the town.

ournal with proofs of Southern prosperity.

The New York Grocer finds that the conroversy over canned meats has not decreased the export trade, and that there has not been a period for years when the retall trade was so flourishing as at presnt.

The American Cotton and Wool Reporter Boston) says of the dry goods trade: "Not for years has there been such an influx of buyers in the cities of New York and Chicago as have come during this month. Among them are men who have not gono market to buy goods for a long time. The industrial and agricultural conditions throughout every section of the country seem to warrant fully the belief, so widely prevalent at this time, that business will be exceptionally good in every section of the country this fall and winter. The boys' dothing houses are doing the biggest business in their history."

The Textile World (Boston) says: "At no time, except immediately after the passage of the present tariff laws, has the wool market been in such excellent condition as it is now. The cotton situation, as re-WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—For Oklahoma, Indian gards the raw material and manufactured goods, is in a fairly satisfactory condition, especially for the latter"

Commenting on these and other com-

mercial reports, the Digest says: "The Limited Liability. business outlook in nearly every field of industry the country over seems to be one of almost unexampled prosperity. The iron trade is undoubtedly in the lead, with an advance of 100 per cent in prices, and apparently still more to follow. One company Can't Fool the People. alone, the Pressed Steel Car Company, has contracted with the Carnegie interests for an average of 1,000 tons of steel every day for the next ten years-enough to absorb reasonable sense and the mouth of God a quarter of the entire pig iron product of the country during that long period. The railroads have all the business they can handle, shipping on the Great lakes is overwhelmed with traffic, and rates have been advanced to the highest point reached in ten years. The grain crop of the West and Northwest is enormous, and is is reported that the demand from Europe will be as

great as last year, insuring good prices." And now what does all this mean to the laboring men? Is it possible that such tremendous activities can be in progress without reflecting a large degree of prosperity upon the men who toil? Who buys all these groceries and dry goods and other things of which the commercial journals boast such a mighty trade? Why is it that the makers of children's clothing cannot keep up with their orders from the common people of the land? Is it not because the workingmen of America have work with which to earn and money with which to buy?

The sneers of Mr. Bryan about the bank clearings representing nothing but the transactions of the rich will not serve to conceal the fact that the earning capacity of the laboring men of America has been increased in an enormous ratio. The sum total of increase over the years when Mr. Bryan's party last ruled the country is only to be measured in terms of billions. Not only have wages advanced in almost every direction, but there is work for all, and in proof of this we need only remember that it is impossible to have prosperity about the stores and factories unless there is prosperity about the homes.

THE POWER OF THE IDEAL.

The tremendous vogue of the books of the Rev. Charles H. Sheldon is one of the pheion. There are many things to be said of yet, we believe, to be drawn. The popuous significance to the student of the relation of realism to romanticism.

That Mr. Sheldon is a romantic writer no one will dispute. The comment most com- 99 years, 3 months and 26 days, and theremonly made on his work is that it is fore had lived 36,251 days and nights. In this may mean about a story, it certainly went; the nation passed through eight signifies that it lies outside the domain of wars; thirty-three states and territories things realistic, as the term is used in were added, and the population increased the literary dialect of the day. That his more than 60,000,000 souls. work is devoid of literary finish no sober critic is likely to deny. It is, therefore, of special value as showing the possibilities of story writing which, lacking in style, continulty of plot, and cleverness in character delineation, has nevertheless obtained a world-wide currency.

What is the power of "In His Steps" The power of the ideal. Here is a man who has painted the possibility of the coming of a new molding force into the everyday life of the world, a force which, by its operation, makes better some of the life conditions which we all deplore. The painting, tried by the standards of the art, is little better than daub, but the world doesn't stop to think of that. It is the vision that attracts, and the average man passes by technique, in his eagerness to welcome one whom he believes has seen. The popularity of "In His Steps" shows what the world will tolerate in a writer, if only he speak to the universal human thirst for the realization of the ideal in actual life. It is at least a possibility that this principle.

AFRAID OF RADICALISM.

The real significance of the Saratoga con ference of leading Democrats is that the protest against Mr. Bryan personally but against the radicalism that he represents. The sound, sober element of the Democratic party knows now, just as well as it could know if the election had been held and the result officially declared, that the voters of the United States will not elect a president in 1900 on a radical platform. Even the party as a whole does not believe ver issue would result as favorably next year as it resulted in 1896 when Mr. Bryan polled a heavy vote in spite of the extreme cated. If this issue is revived, even if given a secondary or still more subordinate posttion, thousands who supported Bryan will remain away from the polls or cast their votes for some other ticket, for the simple reason that they are not in favor of changing a financial policy that has been so gloriously vindicated in the present administration.

Furthermore, Mr. Bryan-though prob ably not through his own seeking-has attracted the support of the most extreme advocates of governmental experiments. It may be argued that expansion itself is an experiment. That may be, but it is an experiment that has been forced upon the nation and not one of its own choosing, and under the conditions of its making will the people. In fact not to support the gov- sadly bundled up his contraptions and left

to testify that the commercial uplift has Philippines-and it must be remembered reached that part of the country, and the that only the Philippine question is cutting editor of the Tradesman (Chattanooga) de- much figure in national politics-not to clares that he could fill three pages of his support the manifestly obligatory course of the government in these operations smacks so much of disloyalty that conservative leaders of the Democratic party cannot but regret the unanimity with which the Atkinsons of the country support Mr. Bryan, since Mr. Bryan seems to have the upper hand of the party and eems to be disposed to use his advantage

to a finish It is the aim of those who are quietly opposing Mr. Bryan to secure the nomination of a more conservative man and to secure the adoption of a more conservative platform than that which would be the natural outcome of Bryanism. These Democrats know that many of those who voted for Mr. Bryan three years ago are very grateful that he was not entrusted with the afare thankful that an old-line statesman like President McKinley-who may have his faults in their eyes, for that matterhad the reins. What is more this fear of radicalism is not a partisan inspirationnot merely a turn for political advantagebut a sincere apprehension that is shared by everyone who has a true sense of his obligations as a citizen and his rights as a freeman.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Colonel Major Jeltz is not one of thos who would keep their jewels for display beyond the millennium. He says: "We shall tell the truth against all comers

"Loud mouthed Evangelist, Exherter and Humebugery will do no good," adds the colonel major, "for the people want that's all."

"J. Mack Love," says the Arkansas City the flies off." This beats the scheme of Baldy Bently, who sandpapers his head so smooth the flies can't get a foothold

Be Easy on the Old Chaps. The Ottawa Herald wants to have made a capital offense for an old mar to be run over by a bicycle. This is needlessly harsh, and it seems to us that sixty days in fall is quite sufficient for any old man, unless, of course, he is confirmed offender.

None of Captain Tim's Kin.

When the dispatch came to Iola an nouncing the death of Mrs. C. S. Stover, who was one of the victims of the broken gangplank at Portland, Me. Captain Tim Stover said: "That is my old home, but I am sure the lady is not one of my relations. There is not a New England Stover in my family who would make a trip of that sort on Sunday."

Mother and Daughter.

Miss Bessle Nessly has been engaged to teach in the Cartwright school in Sedgwick county. Miss Nessly's mother taught in this school before her, and the young woman has engaged board in the house in which she was born. And one of these days Miss Nessly will marry the brown-cheeked farmer boy who owns a top-buggy, thus making the parallel complete.

A Mother in Israel Gone

A fine old mother in Israel died at Con cordia the other day. Her name was in 1800 married in 1816 and became it, but one apparently obvious moral has in 1862. She was the mother of eleven children, the grandmother of fifty-seven larity of Mr. Sheldon's books is of tremend- and the greatgrandmother of seventymarried soldiers. She died at the age of 'visionary and unpractical." Whatever her lifetime twenty presidents came and

They All Sided With the Boy.

A singular thing has happened out at Alton, in Osborne county. The whole town is up in arms in defense of a boy, and it is so contrary to the usual condition of public sentiment on the boy question that it really appears a marvel. It seems that one Mrs. Julia Brown had adopted a boy who is best known to the townspeople as "Peck." He is a rollicking sort of a lad, full of fun and pranks, given to eigarettes and cuss words, but withal an honest and industrious little fellow who never did anything really bad. But last week Mrs. Brown applied to the probate judge at Osborn City to have Peck sent to the reform school, alleging that he needed restraint, and when this became known to the people of Alton there was an indignant uprising. Money was raised through a popular subscription and the best lawyer in town hired to go to Osborne and defend the boy. It was shown in court that Peck was a hard worker and that he had just been taken from the harvest field by Mrs. Brown, He cried when she stopped him from earning \$1 a day and probably spoke with some impudence, but aside from this it was the opinion of the town that he had no criminal tendencies whatever. After the probate judge had learned how the people of Alton object of the meeting was not to make a Welt about the matter he dismissed the case against Peck and attached the costs to Mrs. Brown.

Had Fun With a Soap Fakir. They have some rare jokers in Gaylord, Webb McNall's town. Recently a patent medicine faker came there and set up in business on a street corner. He had no more than commenced the crying of his wares when one of the town boys, after first taking out a license, started a rival performance on the opposite corner. "I hold in my hand," said the town joker, "a cake of soap which I call 16 to 1, I give it this name for the reason that it contains 16 parts of fraud to one that amounts to anything. Still I wish to recommend it to you for trial. If these ladies I see before me will use it. I'll warrant it will give them a complexion as fair as my own. If a man's political record is not clean, the use of one cake of this soap will transform it into a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Webb McNall, when he returned from that long ride on Old Fluke, took a bath using this kind of soap, and the constant use of it since has kept clean and untarnished a political record which otherwis might have presented to the people of Kansas a solled and battered appearance." With much more of the same sort the joker soon had all the crowd with him, and

CONTEMPORARY COMMENT.

Making Brains by Electricity. om the Chicago Tribune

One of the most encouraging announcements that has come across the water in a long time is the one stating that Dr. Remond French has discovered a means of quickening all brain processes by the application of electricity to the cerebellum This European physician declares it is only necessary to prepare the brain by a series of electric shocks in order to make it absorb knowledge as a sponge absorbs water. He intends to apply his discovery to the stimulation of dull youths, thus filling a ong left want in the schools and universities of the world, which have hitherto been unable to furnish brains to students who happened to leave home without any. As understand the matter, each scho be furnished with a powerful galvanic bat-tery, with electrodes so shaped as to be easily applied to the occiputs of dull pupils. A few vigorous applications of the current will sweep the sawdust and cobwebs out fairs of the country since that time, and of the brain cells and leave room for unlimited quantities of history, mathematics and literature. Some heads will use up a powerful quantity of copper and zinc in the process, but the machine will be a tender mercy for the overworked teacher. No school will be complete without it.

Without the slightest intention of disparaging Dr. French's excellent scheme for the dissemination of book knowledge, one cannot help believing he has fallen into a narrow interpretation of his discovery. There is a wider field of usefulness for his patent brainmaker than that of curing schoolroom dullards. Why can it not be applied with equal success to the dissemination of practical knowledge and common sense among all ages, sexes and conditions? Every employer will hail the patent esectric brain generator with joy. It will be a boon to the messenger boy who can't find the right house number, and it may be applied with profit to his heels as well as his head. The clerk who is always making miswill shake up his brain cells each morning, and will be accurate, attentive, and polite for the rest of the day.

Not only in the store and business office but in the home itself will the new electric invention find abundant work. especially heavy brand will be in demand among housewives for use on dull servants. An intelligence office duly stocked with these useful machines will cease to be a Traveler, "has painted a spider on the misnomer and a profanity-provoking parabald spot on the top of his head to keep dox. Housewives can go to church of Sunday morning without feeling morally certain that the new domestic will cook the chicken with the feathers on or serve the

udding in the form of a soup. It is an error to call Dr. French's patent intellect incubator a fool-killer. Its mis sion is to reform and not to destroy. It will not kill the man who "didn't know it was oaded." It will simply introduce a modhat. Neither do we believe it is to be used with murderous intent against the man who asks if the weather is hot enough for you, or for the extermination of the boatrocking idiot, or for the speedy annihilaion of the man who throws giant crackers in front of carriage horses. The galvanto brain maker will simply operate on thes and all other kinds of constitutional idiots and change them into thinking beings. I has a large contract before it, and the ir ventor should lose no time in getting it or the market if it is to complete its educational work in time for the millennium.

Too Hopeful.

From the New York Times (Ind. Dem.). To the happy suggestion that W. J. Bry an may take himself out of the way be times and let his party nominate some Democrat who can be elected there stand opposed several disheartening considera ions.

In the first place, it is a great renu ciation to ask of any man. Bryan doubt ess thinks that he came within sight o the presidency and was beaten by accident by ill-luck, or by the weather. He has th party at his heels apparently yearning to support him again. New and unmeasure forces are at work. The illusions of hopmust fill the mind of any man in such situation. It is not to be expected that he nomena of the present day literary situa- Eliza Eddleblute Dotson, and she was born with a perfectly disinterested eye. Nor h would judge the chances of his success it to be expected that he would look kindly upon a friend who called to inform him that he had no possible chance of being

to withdraw. elected and ought six. Three of her sons were soldiers in lived upon adulation and swum in a sen the civil war and three of her daughters of unaccustomed glory for three years, is to ask the poor man to forswear his chie joy and put away the sole aim and ob ject of his life. The professional candi date who retires because he is advised and knows that he can never be elected falls far, strikes hard, and remains forever after a pitied and obscure being to whom the past is a torture, the present a wearines and the future a blank.

Moreover, most common men raised by freaks of fortune to uncommon heights become convinced that they are the in truments of destiny chosen for great works. Duty and solemn obligation con mand them to stick to their lofty posts even though most of the world je them. Bryan no doubt supposes that he is the apostle of the cause of 16 to 1, which would be infamous to desert.

Again, what evidence is there that hi mongrel party will not vociferously de mand his renomination? If the cause an his party call we are afraid that the advocates of renunciation will have uphil

The only way to get rid of Bryan is get rid of the Populists who overran the Democratic party's convention three years ago and seized upon the leadership and direction of the party. Bryan belongs t that horde. If they go he will have to go with them.

1900-Democracy's Year Off. rom the New York Press.

The influences of the time have claime even Altgeld. If he cannot keep up steam who in his party can? That is the impres sion produced by his languidly philosoph deliverance printed in yesterday's papers. It is not what he says, but the way ays it. He patters over the old shibboleth, "Government by injunction," "free dom from trust domination"-free coinage he frankly admits, is an effete humbu ong intelligent men-but these things no longer represent wrongs to be redressed They are simply a bunch of "issues," of which some will favor this, some that and some the other, and each can pick his choice. It is no use trying free silver on the commercial classes, he says, and th 16 to 1 ratio won't go anywhere. We can' oppose expansion, though we are terribly down on imperialism, a great standing army and an Anglo-American alliance three non-existent things, be it noted Government ownership is a good little issue, too, he thinks. For people who like that sort of thing it's just the sort of thing they'd like. In other words, the man's political atmosphere has been de-stroyed. With the country at its highest period of prosperity at home and credit abroad, with the repute of the American both as the economic and military man stablished as it never has been before, is simply impossible to keep the gospel of ancor and distrust going. Every Amer ican is peculiarly conscious of his country as foreign observers have noticed. Ever American feels her pretty big at any tim lust now he feels her towering before the world in riches, pride and strength. Even such a were-wolf as Altgeld has ever been snarling at a gallop through politics wit slavering jaw and bloodshot eye, feels his bitterness oppressed. He cannot put heart in his hate. He cannot with even a semblance of sincerity tell his countrymen tha policies and institutions which produce the treaty of Paris and the trade balance 1899 are things abhorrent and execrable designed only to defraud and enslave people. It would be difficult, for instance for the fiercest fanatic to get up and talk about "the crime of '73" or any other year.

"If these be crimes," the jolly, well con

be called in special session to commit a

This eminent Democrat's loss of venmous vim is one of the best of many reasons we have lately seen why the Democratic party should take 1900 as a year off.

Silver and Democratic Unity.

from the Chicago Post Mr. Bryan has been giving reasons for his insistence upon reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, despite the opposition of Eastern Democrats. That they are shallow and absurdly inconclusive scarcely needs saying. The long and short of his argument is that if the party was right in 1896 it is right now, and to admit that it was wrong would be fatal, for the voters would not trust the party again. This implies that infallibility must be claimed at all hazards and mistakes never corrected

or even tacitly acknowledged. Such reasoning does not satisfy the more thoughtful men of the Chicago platform Democracy. Clark Howell, in the Atlanta Constitution, has attempted to reason with the gold Democrats and to persuade them that they are demanding the impossible in the platform of the majority and subsequently reform the organization "from within." In other words, they must swal-low their convictions, acquiesce in a set of and impossible and "depend upon time to dispose of the currency question as it has disposed of so many other issues which, in their day, seemed to be just as important

But why should the gold or anti-silver Democrats do this? For the sake of har-mony and unity, says Mr. Howell. There can be no reunited party without an in-dorsement of the platform of 1896. What, asks Editor Howell, would happen if the issues of the Chicago declaration should b or by evasion repudiated? He answers that "it would be to wreck the party hopelessly; to hedge or dodge in the face of them would be to revive Populism in the South to restore its vitality, and to drive into its ranks many genuine grats who have a higher regard for their convictions than they have for the spoils of victory."

These dangers are largely imaginery Populism is as dead as Caesar, and it was killed, not by Bryanism, but by its own inherent absurdity and by the business re-The voice of the South should be potent in Democratic councils, but it is a gratuitous assumption that the masses of Democratic voters there are fanatically and blindly loval to 16 to 1. They are not unaffected by the tendencies of the time. They are not impervious to natural influences. They would not bolt if free coinage by the United States were dropped and a glittering generality about a possible restoration of bimetallism inserted in its place. "Regularity" would prove stronger with Southern rank and file than devotion to the late national platform. The right and duty of conventions to modify party declarations in accordance with changed conditions is not questioned. On the contrary, it is vehemently asserted by every regular Demo crat.

The avowed gold standard Democrats ar n a minority, but those who would be easi ly reconciled to a harmless bimetallic plank the majority, at least in the East and Middle West. The South would not refuse to abide by the decision of this formidable element. The politicians make much noise, but they do not speak for the mass of voters. These are not as irrecor cilable as Mr. Howell supposes.

Caesarism in the Eighth District. rom the St. Louis Globe-Democra

In the platform adopted by the Demo cratic congressional convention in the Eighth district is a plank containing this sentence: "We are unreservedly opposed to the militarism and imperialism of Pres-ident McKinley." This is not only an anement of opposition to the policy pursued in the Philippines, but an assertion that the president is committed to Caesarism, backed up by the encroachments of ar enlarged army. At the coming election of successor to Bland the voters of the Eighth district will pass upon this charge. Before the war there were many Democrats in congress who thought the president too slow, and the leaders of that party made demonstrations on the floor daily to haster hostilitles. Some of the Missouri Demo ratic members of the house were especially active in aiding Mr. Bailey to force declaration of war. At that time the president was not half enough of a Caesar to suit them. They assailed him as one too timid to cross the Rubicon and who needed to be pushed in and dragged across.

The Democrats who met in the Eighth district last week see in the president dangerous exponent of militarism. Yes he has not called out all the troops authorized by congress. He has been accused by numerous Democratic papers summoning enough to the field and in tarliness in re-enforcing Otis. The voters of Bland's old district will have a chance or August 29 to judge the proposition that McKinley has been transformed into a military despot and may use the army to sub vert the liberties of the country. So many Democratic contradictions have appeare during the last year and a half in regard to the war, its manner of prosecution and its results that it is hard to keep track them all. But in this special contest in Missouri those who think the president is fired with imperialism and is increasing th army in order to enslave the people car themselves on one side and submit their aggregate to the country for its edi-

Prospective Deluge of Politics. m the Chicago News (Ind.).

Indications are positive that 1900 will be he most restless in its political conditions of any year since the memorable campaign In that conflict, while the Republicans were united, the Democrats were divided upon the slavery question, one faction supporting Douglas and the other Breckinridge; while some of all parties favored Bell, the Union candidate. It was this cleavage of parties that made the

In 1900 there is little doubt of Republican harmony, but the Democrats will not be a unit on party principles and the free silver people and the Populists will come very near filling the place of the Unionists in 1860. These indications appear in the action of the anti-Goebel Democrats in Kentucky, in the opposition to alliance that has been announced by the Populists and the Democrats and by the intention of the free silver party to forestall attempts at amalgamation by the holding of a national convention next year in February in which some of the Populists will join The free silver party will not be caught by any organization which does not make its financial idea a leading feature in the plat form any more than the Bell faction in 1860 could be cajoled into supporting declaration of principles that did not make union, at any sacrifice, its main tenet Already there is one national ticket in the field and there may be five more before the campaign of 1900 is fairly opened.

Fate of the "Hello Girl."

from the Chicago Record. What is to become of the "hello girl" Is she to be banished? She has many riends who will regret her departure. For the consolation of those who have been oyal to her it may be said that there is no immediate danger of losing her. Practical telephone men say that, much as they may wish to eliminate her from the problem of telephony in large communities, they have not yet been able to provide a machine that will replace her

The same claims that are being made by promoters of the local scheme to-day were made ten years ago for the same appara tus, but in spite of these alluring pror ery little, if any, headway has been made t is true that companies have been formed London and in several American cities, and that they have resulted in the floating of securities, but nowhere in this country or abroad has there been established tented world would answer, "let congress practical telephone exchange large enough days in succession.

to warrant the investment required for the equipment of an exchange such as is contemplated in this city.

On the other hand, there have been numerous failures, due to inherent defects in the system itself, which have developed in the small exchanges and which expectence indicates would be greatly magnified in a much larger exchange. The radical defect which precludes the utilization of the automatic system in long distance service would prohibit its general adoption in a city like Chicago, where so much dependence is placed upon outside business. The automatic system is restricted in its scope, and any community depending upon it would be isolated from the rest of the world so far as telephonic communication was concerned.

The President's Duty. From the Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Audrew Carnegie is reported as say ing in a recent interview that "the true remedy for the trouble in the Philippine: is in conciliation and a promise of inde endence, such as was promised to Cuba. Other critics of the administration, includasking for the shelving of silver and that ing Mr. Bryan and those who echo his the part of wisdom for them is to accept views, have expressed substantially the same opinion. The criticism is illogical, as well as unpatriotic. Its plain intent and object is to encourage the enemies of the United States by creating a diversion in principles they hold vicious, reactionary the rear and making them believe that the American people are not a unit in sup porting the administration. But, aside from its unpatriotic motive, it has no foundation in law or in fact. The president has n right to make to the Filipinos the same romise of conciliation and independence that was made in the case of Cuba. He lid not make the promise in the latter case It was made by congress, which body alone has a right to make it to the Philippines The president would be liable to impeachif he should promise independence o the Philippines or haul down the American flag in the islands after congress has ratified the treaty by which they were ac quired. It is for the president to execute the policy of congress. When congress de clared war against Spain it declared "That the president of the United States be and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolu tions into effect." That declaration is still in force as far as enforcing the sovereignty ent war, and are still prosecuting it, the president would be derelict in his duty if he did not prosecute it until the insurgents lay down their arms. If congress, when it assembles, wants to promise them inde pendence or any other form of government t can do so, but the president has no au thority to do so. At present his duty is to establish the authority of the United States over a portion of its territory which is in armed insurrection.

Anarchist Not a Citizen. From the Chicago Post.

Judge Brentano has declared, practically that a person who calls himself an "anarchist" is not worthy to be considered citizen of the United States. Austin W. Wright, of 3637 Prairie avenue, was called into court to perform one of the highest duties of citizenship-that of a juror. He was excused for declaring that "as to religion I am an agnostic and politically am an anarchist." When asked by the judge to explain what he meant by anarchy, he answered: "I mean that I believe in voluntary association. Your laws are compulsory and arbitrary. I will conform to any rule you lay down to avole going to jail (mark his courage), but at the same time I do not belive in compulsory laws." And when Mr. Wright, selfconfessed anarchist, asked if would get anything for his day's services the court answered with pardonable warmth:

"No, sir. A man who expresses the sen

timents you have is not entitled to consideration in this country. Judge Brentano could not well have said otherwise. How can a man be a citizen in fact if he does not believe in the laws of the basis of all our rights and liberties? Mr. Wright, by his uncalled for admissions wilfully placed himself where he could not his definition of an "anarchist" disqualifies him for jury service, would it not also disqualify him in the exercise of the franchise which selects those who are to make the

laws at which he scoffs? Fortunately-and because of these Mr. Wright despises-there are few "anarchists" of his brand in America. If they could muster any considerable number the real citizens would not sleep so well o' nights as they do now. It is good to feel that the self-confessed "anarchist" the genuine citizen run no risk of being classed together in the United States of America.

Kansas Short on Paupers. rom the Detroit News.

Forty-five Kansas poorhouses are empty and indications are that some other state will have to do the bleeding in next year's

May Worry Willy Wally. From the Chicago Record. If the people of England make any fuss over Dewey, Willie Astor will be sorry he

ever united with such silly people. Latest News From San Domingo.

From the Chicago Times-Herald. PUERTO PINKO, Aug. 9.-The governof San Remo del Carte has just been driven out of the palace, and Ramon Rollo who has heretofore been overseer of the gubernatorial guinea hens, is now at the head of affairs. The government forces deserted the former governor in a body be cause he took two glasses of lemonade be

fore it was his turn. It was reported last night that a force consisting of three men and a boy was or its way hither by forced marches to reposed to have been buried in that ceme store the former governor to power, but it is not likely that Rollo can be deposed, as he has at least eight followers who can be depended upon to make a strong defense. The governor of Monte Cristo put his left shoe on first day before yesterday, and a revolt against him was immediately inaugurated. When last heard from he was in a desperate position, the revolutionists having secured possession of the trouser from the Reina Christina. belonging to his uniform, thus making h impossible for him to discharge the fun tions of his office. Fears are entertaine for his safety

CAPE POLO, Aug. 8 .- Generals Jim manee and Sanchopanz have left here with two crowbars and a handspike for the purpose of overthrowing the gov ernment. The wildest excitement prevail and business is almost at a standstill. The trouble is the result of the president's refusal to permit the state band to play 'Just As the Sun Went Down" in the public square night before last.

News of a revolution in the state of Ping Pang has just been received. A pitched battle between the government and revolutionary forces was fought on 6th. The rebels were under the leadership of General Burgoo. Governor Chagnie commanded the loyal forces in person. Af-Governor Chagniel ter the battle had lasted for nearly ten minutes one of the revolutionists happene to step on a rusty nail, after which the rebel army retired in good order behind Jose Muckle's smoke house and hostilities ceased for the time beng. It is expected that trouble will be resumed as soon as the wounded revolutionist can secure an old shoe big enough for his bandaged

The revolt was the result of an impres sion among the people that they are being taxed excessively for the support of The culmination came the government. when it was learned that the governor had had chicken for dinner on two Sun-

THE LORE OF LOVE.

When do I love thee? When the brooklets run Through dandelion meadows of the June; When horns of huntamen greet the harvest And mellow Autumn's vintaging is done: When Spring's triumphans marches have begun, When Winter winds through haggard branches croon; At solemn midnight and at silvery noon, At blush of morning and at set of sun. Thy youthful splendor unto me is dear, But I shall love thee still when youth fits by; I love thee when thine eyes know not a tear, And love thee when disaster hovers nigh; My soul shall crave thee when the Dark draws near, And still be loyal through eternity. -Walter Malone, in the Bookman

THE FATE OF SNOWFLAKE.

dear little Snowflake, with never a care, Was laxily floating far up in the air. When a stray Zephyr whispered, "Dear Snowflake, I

Do take the trip earthward. I'll show you the

way flew the Snowflake in Zephyr's embrace Along came a Sunbeam, and peoped in her face.

Had foolish young Snowflake not been a conu It's likely she might have been Snowflake as yet. But covin she looked on the Sunbeam, 'tis said. He smiled on her warmly, as downward they sped,

His glances so melting were not all in vain; Poor Snowflake fell earthward, a big drop of raint -E. Louise Liddell, in the Outlook.

SMILES.

Look for goodness, look for gladness, You will meet them all the while; If you bring a smiling visage To the glass, you meet a smile.

OF CURRENT INTEREST.

Suburban Trolley Competition. A curious problem is presented to the railroads entering Boston from the north, which is one that will be of interest to all roads having terminals in large cities. In 1870 the number of passengers arriving at the union stations in Boston was 8,565,609, and this number increased steadily each year until 1893, when it reached 28,014,540 Since that year there has been a very marked decline until 1898, when it was 23,809,009, showing a decrease of 4,203,540. This falling off of the passenger traffic of Boston railroads is accounted for by the great development in electric means of transportation to and from the suburbs duty of the president to enforce the laws of the United States and to suppress insurrection. As the Filipinos bases the sengers cheaper, more convenient and more frequent means of reaching the city from a distance of from ten to twenty miles

Refused to Put on Clothes.

A prisoner's queer freak caused considerable embarrassment last week in a criminal court at Toronto Junction, in Canada. When sent for to be arraigned. the man was found lying in his cell with all his clothes off and he refused to put them on or go into court except as he was, The officers had to handcuff him and dress him by force. In Putnam county, some years ago, when Mr. Justice Culien was solding a court of over and terminer, a burly negro woman, who was a prisoner in the county jail, adopted similar measures for keeping out of the courtro The sheriff reported to the judge that the lady was completely disrobed and refused to come. The court directed him to wran blanket around hed and bring her as she was. Upon hearing this order, she clothed herself and went with the officers without further parley.

She Knew What She Wanted. A Pennsylvania doctor who has a decided

rein of humor in his makeup tells this story: "I had an Irishwoman for a patient nany years," said the doctor. her soul! she is now dead. I once pulled her through a lingering attack of typhoid, taking her temperature from time to time by having her hold a thermometer under her tongue. When she had nearly recovered I called one day and, without further testing her temperature, left a simple prescription, and started on my way home yard. About three miles from her house was overtaken by her son on horseback Mother is worse,' said he; 'come right back.' Back I went. 'Doether,' said the old lady, reproachfully, 'why didn't ye give me the jigger undther my tongue? That did me more good than all the rest of yer d- trash!"

Death of a Distinguished Dog.

The death is announced of a dog belongng to the women's and children's hospital. of Cork, Ireland. Leo was his name, and he was well known not only in Ireland, but in many parts of England. Of dignified demeanor, he was always to be seen on the streets, with his Alpine barrel slung around his neck, bent on errands of mercy as important as those of the great m dogs. He gathered over \$5,000 for the hospi-

tal. Leo won the proud distinction of car-rying off the cup offered by the Prince of Wales to the dog who collected the largest amount for a hospital, and he was also known to the Princess of Wales, who frequently petted him. He is succeeded in his penevolent exertions by his eldest son, Leo

Did All of His Mixing at Home.

British Monument in Boston.

A political opponent who was once asked how and why it was that Zeb Vance could mix so easily with all kinds of voters, Democrats and Republicans, white men and colored men, city folks and country folks, Baptists and Methodists, old men and young men, rich and poor, Union and Confederate, responded rather tersely that the reason why Zeb Vance was able to mix so well was that all his mixing was done in North Carolina.

The Victorian Club, of Boston, which is

permission is given, to erect a monument in

the cemetery on Boston common to the memory of the 226 British soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill. Most of them are sup-

tery. The medal to be presented by the city of Baltimore to Captain N. Mayo Dyer, of the cruiser Baltimore, bears a likeness of the captain, and is suspended by ribbons of black and yellow, the Maryland colors, from a bar in which is set a bit of sail

Chicago's Richest Man.

Marshall Field appears to be easily the richest man in Chicago. The newspapers there say that the board of tax assessment review had information which led them to believe his annual income is not far from \$3,000,000. That is 5 per cent or \$60,000,000.

Is There a Weigh Trust! From the Philadelphia Times.

Tin plates have advanced \$1.45 a box in Wales within a year and nearly all of the advance has been made since January 1. A great deal of criticism has been made of a smaller advance in prices in the United States, said to be due to the trust. If the trust caused the advance here, what brought about the greater advance in Wales?

Contradicts Himself. From the Boston Herald.

Altgeld says if he had his way he would withdraw the army from the Philippines as soon as possible, adding: "Still, I should not do anything ridiculous." The second half of the proposition is less credible than the first.

A Slam at Our Sam? From the Washington Post.

If the report of a lack of funds on the part of the Democratic national committee is authentic, several tiresome persons will be forced to the novelty of working for